and, Sir, the matter is still not resolved. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to construct a canal from the Ganga to Haryana to link both the Yamuna and the Ganga. These are the three parts of my supplementary.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I quite agree to the concern of the hon. Member. Though it does not arise out of this question, I certainly accept the suggestion of the hon. Member. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Sir, I need your protection because my supplementary is most relevant. Hon. senior Minister Shri V. C. Shukla is there. I would humbly request him, through you, Sir, to kindly throw some light on the issue because this is the question which affects both the States, Haryana and U.P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about construction of a canal linking the two rivers, the Yamuna with the Ganga. This is what you want to know. Please ask a separate question on this.

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Both Haryana and U.P. are concerned with this.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : सभापति जी मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पूरे भारतवर्ष के लिए जो प्रावधान नहर बनाने के लिए किया गया है उसका कितना प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है ?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, I have given the total amount which has been allotted for U.P. for the Eighth Five Year Plan. I have not worked out, I must admit, the percentage of the total allocation for the entire country. I can supply it to the hon. Member.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : उसके निकट बता दीजिए कितना प्रतिशत है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given the total.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I have given the total, what has been allocated for the State of U.P. I have not worked out the percentage of the total allocation for the country. I can work out and give it to the hon. Member.

Encroachment of Public Lands, in Delhi

242. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned any steps to remove the encroachments on public and community land in Delhi during 1993-94;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to identify the encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Removal of encroachment on public land is undertaken by M.C.D., N.D.M.C., D.D.A., Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Admn. in terms of the provisions of the relevant legislations. The land owing agencies have been directed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to protect their land from encroachments and to take legal actions aaginst encroachers. Five Special Vigilance Teams with the representation of Police have also been set up by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to detect and initiate action removal in respect of encroachments unauthorised constructions which have come up recently. Identification and removal of encroachment from public land by various local and public agencies is a continuing process and these efforts will continue during 1993-94 also.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I never expected that such an important question would be disposed of by the learned and experienced Minister with such a small and scanty reply.

Sir, nature has given enough for human beings, yet there is no end to human greed. The problem arises when one's greed gets pampered by the inactive Government machinery.

So far as this question is concerned, land-grabbing and encroachment is being done with the help of the agencies which the hon. Minister has mentioned in her reply. In Delhi, everyday we read about encroachments, grabbing, demolitions etc. It has become a regular menace so much so the Chairman HUDCO has observed and submitted report to the Government on unauthorised development in Delhi. He has blamed the Government machinery and the so-called political workers, etc. In the light of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey of the public lands which have been grabbed by encroachers;

(b) whether the Government is aware that small plots of land in the countryside of Delhi, acquired by the Government, are being grabbed by the musclemen of land-grabbers;

(c) the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) the steps being taken and the planning being done by the Government for the year 1993-94?

What has happened, happened, but what specific planning is being done by the Government for the year 1993-94 to control the encroachment, especially in VIP areas?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I thought I had given a very long and lengthy reply, but since the hon. Member says that he is not satisfied, I shall try to say it again.

A specific question he has put about removal of *jhuggis* from VIP areas. As I said, there are four or five agencies which are dealing with this directly. There is the DDA, the NDMC etc., as I have mentioned. I would like to go into the details. The NDMC has been divided into thirteen zones for land protection. A survey has been conducted. There are 56 *jhuggi* clusters, and these include 1,299 *jhuggis* in VIP areas. And 696 *jhuggis* were there before 31.1.90 in the North and the South Avenues. There are a number of *jhuggis*. When people go there, there is a local opposition from those who got these *jhuggis* sometime when they were working somewhere nearby. When one goes there from outside, they try to stop work. There are also *dharnas* by these people. There are certain places which we can't touch because they are time-barred, like places of worship and others. There are some places even in VIP areas. So, we cannot touch even those. As I said, these old cases cannot be touched, being time-barred. Then there is the Delhi Administration. It has a Special Vigilance Team. An ADM is the convener of the Team. With a DSP and the Assistant Zonal Engineer of the MCD, the Team is to assess all fresh cases of encroachment on public land. So, I would like to inform that there is a good arrangement to tackle these problems. Again, while we continue with this, there is the DDA itself. The DDA and the NDMC are the agencies that take steps towards solution of land problems and give such directions that fencing should be done, signboards should be put up, round-the-clock watch and ward of the land is to be ensured and filing of FIRs in respect of attempted cases of encroachment should be done. But what happens is, sometimes they get clearance from the courts. So, there are certain problems that we have to face and the people who work in these agencies are facing.

Now, Sir, there are a number of questions that the hon. Member has asked. Firstly, he has asked whether any survey has been made. Yes, a survey has been made. If you would allow me, Sir, I think I would lay it on the Table of the House because it is a very lengthy statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do so.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, if the complaint is about a small plot of land "somewhere in Delhi", I would not be able to say about it because Delhi is a very big place. If the Member specifies whether it is in east, west, south, north or central Delhi, then it would be of help to me. So, I would request him to tell me where the land is. Then he has asked as to how many cases have come to our notice. Sir, we are dealing with a large number of cases. Again it is a very long list here.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You can lay it on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN Yes, you can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I will do that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sahu, you have asked four questions already. Now only one supplementary, please.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Sir, now I got a detailed reply, I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister. My second supplementary is whether the Government is proposing to make land-grabbing a cognizable offence and is also proposing to bring about a single-window system to deal with problems which arise every day. I want to know whether she proposes to make land-grabbing a cognizable offence or not.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I am very happy that he has asked this question. Now people will be careful because land-grabbing or encroachment has become a cognizable offence. This was done in 1984.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Minister has conveniently put the blame on the DDA and the NDMC. The National Capital Region is slowly being converted into a slum. For instance, if you just go behind the VIP bungalows, you will find that the whole and around them has been grabbed by the slum-dwellers and the land-grabbing Mafia. So I want to know whether the hon. Minister proposes to have mobile courts to give on-the-spot decisions to evict these slums. The second part of my supplementary is, most of the land documents which are in the possession of the Government are sought to be destroyed by the Mafia. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have made any arrangements to see that these records are properly stored by means of computeirzed records or microfilming.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have got a list of places where these jhuggis have come up at important places. For instance, in and around the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, about 500 jhuggis are there. And they will be there unless we have relocation done for them. Now, there are certain rules for relocation, and relocation involves a lot of money. As per the policy laid down, alternate sites should be provided for eligible jhuggi families holding valid ration cards prior to 31st January 1990. That happens only when the land-owning department is ready to start the process. That means if there is an encroachment on a land that belongs to AIIMS, AIIMS has to pay that amount to the M.C.D. Then they will be taken away from there. The removal of encroachment should be started when the work has been tendered by the agency. This is the thing that they want. And there is a lot of money involved over this. Nearly Rs. 40,000 has to be paid to relocate each Jhuggiwala. So, if there are about 500 of them, you can very well imagine now much money has to be doled out.

You have mentioned about the important places. Near the Rajiv Gandhi Samadhi there are so many encroachments. In today's paper also it is written that all those places near the River Yamuna have been encroached. Then there is Sarojini Nagar Bapu Market. Here also when the officials go to clear these, the local people come out and stop the whole thing. Then there are encroachments at South Avenue and North Avenue. I am afraid in this case—what shall I say; I feel very awkward in saying this—our own Committee's directions we have received.

They should be there till the end of April. Children of the people livin in the Jhuggis are having their exams. So, after April, we can clear them away. In the same way there are so many places where we have got Jhuggis. We know where they are and we are trying to clear them.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: She has not answered one part of my question. I asked a very pertinent question regarding micro-filming of the land documents, which are in the possession of the Government and which are being sought to be destroyed by the land mafia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has given a lot of details already.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is a suggestion I will ask and will let you know.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सदर साहब, मैं मिनिस्टर साहिबा से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्क्रोचमेंट की दो सूरतें हैं । एक तो भरपूर इन्क्रोचमेंट हो जाता है और एक इन्क्रोचमेंट शुरु होता है तो सरकार इब्तदा में इन्क्रोचमेंट को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ? विजिलेंस का जो आपने जिक्र किया इस सवाल के जवाब में तो यह विजिलेंस किस काम में लाया जाता है ? शुरु में जो इन्क्रोचमेंट होना शुरु होता है तो क्यों नहीं उसको रोका जाता है ? बाद में पैसे का सवाल होता है बीगलेटी का सवाल होता है और यह मैं समझ ही नहीं सका कि इन्क्रोचमेंट अगर बी०आई० पी० एरियाज में है तो उनको दूर क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता है ? मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्क्रोचमेंट को, जब इन्क्रोचमेंट शुरु होते हैं तो उनको क्यों नहीं रोका जाता ?

فری سکندر بخت: صدر صاحب میں آنریبل صاحبہ سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ انکروچمنٹ کی دو صورتیں ہیں۔ ایک تو بھرپور انکروچمنٹ ہو جاتا ہے اور ایک انکروچمنٹ شروع ہوتا ہے تو سرکار ابتدا میں انکروچمنٹ کو روکنے کے لیے کیا قدم اٹھا رہی ہے۔ ویجیلنس کا جو ذکر آپ نے کیا۔ اس سوال کے جواب میں تو یہ ویجیلنس کس کام میں لایا جاتا ہے۔ شروع میں جو انکروچمنٹ ہونا شروع ہوتا ہے۔ کیوں نہیں اس کو روکا جاتا ہے۔ بعد میں پیسے کا سوال ہوتا ہے۔ بیگلٹی کا سوال ہوتا ہے میں سمجھ نہیں سکا کہ انکروچمنٹ اگر وی۔آئی۔پی ایریاز میں ہے تو ان کو دور کیوں نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے میں صرف یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ انکروچمنٹ کو۔ جب انکروچمنٹ شروع ہوتے ہیں۔ تو ان کو کیوں نہیں روکا جاتا۔

श्रीमती शीला कौल : देखिये इन्क्रोचमेंट जो शुरु हुआ तो इसका बहुत पुराना इतिहास है । आपको तो मालूम है क्योंकि आप दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं । जब 1947 में . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वैसे तो सब कुछ जानते हैं लेकिन मुझ से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं—ऐसा है कि जब 1947 में डिवीजन हुआ तो बहुत

† [ ] Transliteration in Arabic script.

सारे हमारे लोग पाकिस्तान से यहां आये थे और यहां आकर क्योंकि उनके पास जगह नहीं थी इसलिये जहां सरकार ने कोशिश की उनको रिहैबलीटेट करने की वहां ये रह गये । उसके बाद तो सारी बातें आपको पता हैं कि क्या हुआ था और यह भी हुआ है कि लोग जो आते हैं नौकरी के खातिर वे यहां चले आते हैं अपना बोरिया बिस्तर लेकर लेकिन घर लेकर वे नहीं आ सकते हैं तो वे दरख्त के नीचे रह गये पेवमेंट पर सो गये और इस तरह से इन्क्रोचमेंट शुरु हो गया । आप तो जानते हैं, आनरेबल मेंबर कि यह कैसे हुआ ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं जानता हूं दिल्ली की हालत को लेकिन मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि जिन इन्क्रोचमेंट का जिक्र हो रहा है उन इन्क्रोचमेंट में 1947 में आने वाली पापुलेशन का कोई संबंध नहीं है । मेरा कहना है कि इन्क्रोचमेंट को इब्तदा में रोकना चाहिये । हम पहले उसकी इजाजत दे देते हैं और वे इतना ग्रो कर जाते हैं कि बेकाबू हो जाते हैं । उसके बाद कभी पैसों की परेशानी कभी कानूनी परेशानी कई इस किस्म की बातें आ जाती है । तो क्या कोई मैकेनिज्म मौजूद है आपके पास ताकि दिल्ली में इब्तदा में इन्क्रोचमेंट को रोका जा सके ? मगर अनफार्च्युनेटली इन्क्रोचमेंट होता है कनवेन्यस के जरिये तो इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आपने जो फरमाया वह सही है कि इन्क्रोचमेंट जो हैं वे कुछ लोगों की मदद से भी होता है और वे जब सैटल हो जाते हैं तब उनको उठाना मुश्किल होता है । ये इन्क्रोचमेंट जिनका मैं जिक्र कर रही हूं ये एक सिलसिलेवार होते गये हैं । एक आदमी आया उसने अपने भाई को भी बुला लिया और भी आते गये फिर उन्होंने अपनी झोपड़ी डाल दी । वहां जाकर चैक किया तो मालूम पड़ा कि उसके बाद और बढ़ गया है । उसको हटाया रात में दुबारा फिर लगा दिया । तो जो यह सर्व वर्ग रह करते हैं इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि जिसे आप हटाते हैं क्योंकि सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है ।

So far as the Government is concerned, unless we get a report from the Tamil Nadu Government, Mr. Swaminathan's version will not be considered as proper.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: I am concerned about the matter. I am not speaking on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government. (*Interruptions*) I am the leader of my party here.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : चव्हाण साहब यह क्या बात हुई ? यहां इल्जाम लगाया गया है और उनकी पार्टी

†[] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

की तरफ से रियल पोजीशन सामने रख रहे हैं । क्यों नहीं रखने दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)

Why can't he do it? This is very strange.

یہ تو درد بھی دل شکن سکندر بخت: جوان صاحب یہ کیا بات ہوئی۔ یہاں الزام لگایا گیا ہے اور ان کی پارٹی کی طرف سے ریل پوزیشن سامنے رکھ رہے ہیں۔ کیوں نہیں رکھنے دے رہے ہیں...

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: I am just telling you what happened. I have never said that I am speaking on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government. Please see the record. Nowhere I have said that I am speaking on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government. I am not that Government. But as a Member of this House, from Tamil Nadu, as the leader of my party here, I should be allowed to say what happened there. I should be given a chance. I have collected some information. I would like to place the information before the House. (*Interruptions*) Of course, the Home Minister can say what he wants to. He has got a right to enquire. (*Interruptions*) The matter is this. (*Interruptions*) I am just telling you what happened there. Kindly hear me. I would like to tell you what happened there. This gentleman's name is Peter Alphonse. At about 7.40 a.m., this incident took place at the MLAs hostel. He has complained. Our population is growing very fast. People who want to live and earn find Delhi the best place for it. That is why they are coming over here.

SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to indicate as to what the projects are the implementation of which is held up on account of encroachment upon the land? You know that a number of public projects on these lands are not being executed because of encroachment. Will the Minister kindly indicate the extent of cost escalation that is taking place in the implementation of these projects?

The hon. Minister is aware that the Yamuna bed has also been encroached very badly by three lakh squatters mostly consisting of Bangladeshis. The Yamuna waters are already polluted. This encroachment has compounded the pollution of water in this bed. These people could at least be resettled somewhere else on the northern side on a priority basis. So what is the Minister's priority in this regard?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Well, the hon. Member has mentioned about the pollution of the Yamuna bed and the pollution of the Yamuna river waters. I have read about it in the newspaper this morning about it. I have found it very interesting, because there must be somebody to raise points so that we can work, so that we can receive ideas from the people. Now, if people from all over Delhi can come out with ideas telling us what to do, we will be very grateful to them.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I have some ideas.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: You can also give... (*Interruptions*). You don't need to go to Yamuna. But you know the little pool that we have at the Boat Club. It gives foul smell because of the rallies. I live very nearby and you know when these rallies are held there, the water flowing in the little canal is polluted and it starts giving a bad smell. I am very glad that you have mentioned all this.

Pollution of water on account of rallies and people coming over there, groups coming over there is not good for anybody's health. So I am glad that this question has been put to me.

† [ ] Transliteration in Arabic script.

About the projects which you have asked me, I will have to make enquiries.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : माननीय सभापति जी मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में इन्क्रोचमेंट हटाने के लिए क्या कार्य योजना है इसका जिक्र किया है लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि कितने इन्क्रोचमेंट हटा दिए गये हैं ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में विशेष रूप से साऊथ दिल्ली में कितने वर्ग फीट क्षेत्रफल पर अतिक्रमण झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालियों का है ए भाग और (बी) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई वैकल्पिक योजना है कि इन झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वासियों को उनकी बुनियादी जरूरतें मुहैया कराने के बाद उनको अन्य स्थानों पर व्यवस्थापित कर दिया जाएगा ?

क्या मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्य योजना बनाई है यदि बनाई है तो उसका विवरण क्या है ? उसका पालन कब तक हो जाएगा और कितने झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वासियों को किन नियमों के तहत किन शर्तों के तहत उनका व्यवस्थापन हो जाएगा ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I think this question relates to the rimoval and resettlement of the people who have encroached on the land.

As I mentioned just now, there is a policy pertaining to this. If there is a squatter or encroachment is done on a land it can only be cleared, if the owner of that land gives about Rs. 40,000 for the resettlement of these people to another area. This is the policy.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which I think, they are not prepared to give.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramanian Swamy, kindly ask your question later. You have got something else in mind.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, this is just a point of information. The Question Hour is for that.

The 'Urbane' Development Minister has just now said that encroachment is a cognizable offence and that she would welcome specific instances of encroachment so that action could be taken. Now, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that the 'Mid-Day' of the last two days mentioned about 'The Statesman' having encroached land. Is her attention drawn to this report and if so, has she asked for a CBI inquiry or any such inquiry? The report is about the Statesman Building in Connaught Place, on Barakhamba Road. Madam, are you aware of this report at all? If not, I would be happy to give you a copy of this.

SMT. SHEILA KAUL: Please give me a copy of it.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, will she take action if the report is accurate?

MR. CHAIRMAN: After she reads it.

महाराष्ट्र में किले

***243. डा० बापू कालदाते :**
श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल :

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन महाराष्ट्र में कौन-कौन से किले हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये इन किलों पर विभिन्न सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल द्वारा पूछा गया ।